

6.—Sales of Canadian Bonds, by Class of Bond and Country of Sale, 1926-44—concl.

Year	DISTRIBUTION OF SALES, BY COUNTRIES			
	Sold in Canada	Sold in United States	Sold in United Kingdom	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
1926.....	263,862,718	259,209,943	9,000,000	532,072,661
1927.....	373,637,014	223,714,000	4,866,667	602,217,681
1928.....	278,080,088	159,512,000	16,000,000	453,592,088
1929.....	378,395,909	263,654,000	19,109,000	661,158,909
1930.....	368,868,063	393,632,000	4,745,000	767,245,063
1931.....	1,090,800,571	155,920,000	4,100,000	1,250,820,571
1932.....	377,752,632	81,015,000	14,350,000	473,117,632
1933.....	434,556,513	60,000,000	75,000,000	569,556,513
1934.....	529,630,828	50,000,000	58,330,000	637,960,828
1935.....	853,940,900	162,065,000	500,000	1,016,505,900
1936.....	1,211,824,311	86,000,000	1,250,000	1,299,074,311
1937.....	1,177,196,275	88,250,000	Nil	1,265,446,275
1938.....	1,044,038,844	40,175,000	48,666,667	1,132,880,511
1939.....	1,316,651,189	127,500,000	100,000	1,448,251,189 ¹
1940.....	2,300,075,293	375,000	Nil	2,300,450,293
1941.....	2,087,349,345	10,666,000	"	2,098,015,345
1942.....	4,274,748,655	15,738,000	"	4,290,486,655
1943.....	6,829,229,986	126,121,000	"	6,955,350,986
1944.....	7,548,004,035	55,015,000 ²	"	7,603,019,035

¹ Includes \$4,000,000 distributed elsewhere.
dealers and later sold in the United States.

² Not including bonds purchased by Canadian

Section 4.—Operating Profits of Corporations and Net Income to Stockholders

The Bank of Canada has published a composite of the financial statistics of 678 companies for the years 1936 to 1943. Previous to 1945 the study was conducted upon more restricted lines but now the number of companies included in the survey has been extended to cover all those which in 1941 had assets of over \$200,000 and for which consistent reports were available in sufficient detail for the entire period of the study, namely, 1936 to 1943. The figures disclose how the sharply rising level of Dominion taxation has affected the business life of the country. Since every effort was made by those responsible for the study to show the aggregate results on a closely comparable basis and since the group of companies included is wide and includes those of low as well as of high tax status, the results can be accepted as closely representative.

It is of interest to note that the net income left to stockholders, including the refundable excess profits tax, which was \$229,000,000 in 1936 and \$289,000,000 in 1939, reached a maximum of only \$313,000,000 in 1942 and in 1943 was actually only \$294,000,000. The cash dividends paid to stockholders were much less in 1942 and 1943 than they were in 1939, although undistributed profits were in consequence so much larger. Depreciation items, which one would naturally expect to be much heavier in view of the intensified operations and the much greater wear and tear on plant, did not show a trend unduly out of line. They showed a gradual upward movement from \$118,000,000 in 1939 to \$189,000,000 in 1943 and it should